

united; \* \* ' \* ' that not at all disposed to make evei measure of error or of wrong a cause of scission, we are willin to look with indulgence or to wait with patience till tho: passions and delusions shall have passed over, which the Feder; Government have artfully excited to cover its own abuses an conceal its designs, fully confident that the good sense of tf American people and their attachment to> those very righ which we are now vindicating, will, before it shall be too lat rally with us round the true principles of our Federal compact,

The Kentucky resolutions were for a long time the con pletest documentary expression of the policy of the party whic claimed allegiance to> Jefferson's teachings. Their nature he been the subject of an •immense amount of discussion; Mad son's idea, as embodied in the Virginia resolutions, was th; the Federal Government should be held in check by an agrei ment or convention of the States, or a majority of them; Je ferson left undesignated the methods by which the State should hold the General Government in check. The "Kentuck Resolutions" may certainly, without violence to<sup>1</sup> the wordinj be regarded as teaching the right of the State to impo< restraint upon a Federal law; but their failure to specij methods of procedure links them closely with Madison's moi cautious views.\*

Throughout this stormy period of our history Jefferson's tei sion of mind and body were extraordinary. His voluminot correspondence was almost entirely political. He was neve weary of urging upon his correspondents the ardent and systi matic propagation of the Republican faith. Early in Januar he pressed Edmund Pendleton to

prepare a supplement to his  
"Patriarchical Address," and to  
have it circulated throughout

\* Their ambiguity was forcibly  
illustrated in after years. Calhoun res in  
them authority for his position that any  
State which felt aggrieved might of and by  
itself alone, impose an arbitrary restraint  
upon any Federal law the restraint to take  
the form of a suspension or "nullification"  
of the law by the State within its  
jurisdiction. President Jackson, however,  
claiming to represent no less than Calhoun  
the teachings of Jefferson, found in the  
resolutions no sanction for such action of  
the State, and did not hesitate to take the  
most resolute steps against nullification.